

The Daily Gazette

Published Every Evening Except Sunday.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Five lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute an acre.

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THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do

certify that we have purchased Boots (of their

own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

length of time herewith stated.

Names. Residence. Date. Time worn.

Henry Wright, Fort, Oct. 7. 15 months.

Michael Miller, Fulton, 4. 15 years.

John Smith, Rock, 4. 15 months.

John L. Wright, Rock, 4. 15 months.

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NEW DEAL

AT

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specimens

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., DROWN AND RE-

FINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,

COARSE AND FINE, FLOUR, &c.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as wish them sent by rail. Our

TEAS:

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

become indispensable to all families that use them. To

such as have long dealt with us, we offer all new

information for the information as to the quality of our

prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER & SON,

Drug and Tea Store, near the Fort House, Janesville.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

Now Sell a Good

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

AND LIGNUM

HATS,

Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything

NEW AND GOOD

in the line, for

MEN AND BOYS.

One fine hat, especially to the head with

French Combs, at the

HAT STORE,

JOHN R. BRADY.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

on the

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND

and

C. GRIMSHAW & CO., LIVERPOOL,

Available in any part of Great Britain. Also,

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES

by the

BLACK STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKET.

for sale by

A. PALMER,

Janesville, Wis.,

June 25th, 1861.

HANDSOME

KEROSENE LAMPS

BOUGHT VERY CHEAP

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE SPIDER AND HER VICTIM.

On a hot summer day, a gentleman sat down to

think over a subject on which his mind

was greatly troubled. He was wondering

how it was that so many of the young men

of his acquaintance had yielded to tempta-

tion, and had been destroyed. He was

wondering how the great Tempter could so

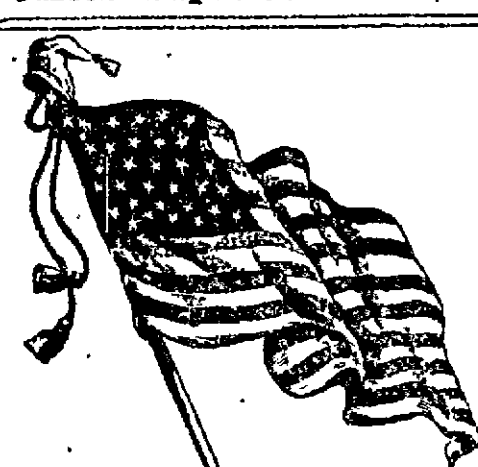
soon get them entangled in his nets, and

never let them loose again until they were

ruined.

While he was thinking over the subject,

he saw a worm moving along slowly in the



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free, but falls before us
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Write to your Representatives in Congress.

We are quite satisfied that Congress does not possess the requisite nerve to adopt of actual measures for the suppression of the rebellion. Like the other branches of the government, it is checked by its own hopes that "something may turn up" which shall cause a collapse of the rebel cause, without their agency. They do not even believe, thoroughly and sincerely, that the rebels can only be subdued by war. Such, however, in the conviction of all right-thinking men. We have tried the soft handed policy for nearly a year. It would do. Nothing but unsparring, vigorous, relentless war, in all its destructive forms, will cure the dreadful evils which afflict this nation. Congress ought to know this, and prepare its measures accordingly. We are drifting into war with others, on account of our supineness.

To brace up and strengthen Congress, let our people write to their representatives, insisting upon vigorous war measures. Put your ideas into short and energetic letters, telling our Congressmen what you want done.

West Point.

We are gratified to learn that the bill to increase the number of West Point cadets from 150 to 350, is not likely to pass the senate. That institution has been a nursery of traitors, and should be abolished entirely. It will always be impossible to keep it from aristocratic tendencies. Now that the slaveholders are not likely to control it any longer, some other exclusive body of men will get the benefit of it—either politicians or a class aristocracy of wealth. Let it go out—we have had enough of it. The people will educate their military men in their own way, and the expense of maintenance of West Point is a useless encumbrance of money. There is an immense amount of humbug about military matters fostered by such an institution. Let the army produce its military leaders by promotions from the ranks; that is the true republican idea. In that way we shall have officers of real merit, and not bogus pretenders, who know just enough to be jealous of the volunteer service, and express disgust for the people whose money has educated them.

In saying this we do not wish to be understood as classing all West Point graduates among the incapables, for we know of many who are an honor to the profession, but they are exceptions to the rule, and are good officers in spite of the influences which have surrounded them at West Point. They would have been brave, patriotic and skillful officers without their West Point laurels, if they had commenced in the ranks, with a proper home education. Here they would have learned by practice the duties of their calling, before being placed in command.

COMPLICATIONS AHEAD.—The New York World says that dispatches from Messrs. Adams and Dayton indicate that an attempt will be made both in England and France to induce those governments to raise our blockade, on account of ineffectiveness. The movement, it is supposed, will commence at the meeting of the English parliament, on the 18th of January. Nothing but a vigorous war policy towards the rebels on our part will prevent this.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.—Gov. Randall, in a letter to the Madison Journal, says—"I shall ask of the legislature a most thorough investigation of all accounts, and of the manner in which all official duties have been performed under my administration."

Under all the circumstances, this investigation is due to the late Governor and the people of the state, and it is very desirable that it should be a thorough and not a whitewashing one. If the expenditures for the war have been necessary and economical, the disbursing officers should have the credit of their well-directed efforts; if they have been extravagant, or a portion unnecessary, they should be held to a strict accountability to the people. By all means, let the investigation be had.

RECIPROCITY.—It is reported that the officers of the Wisconsin regiments have signed a paper, which has been forwarded to headquarters, containing a request that Gov. Randall be appointed to command them as major general.

There is nothing strange in this proceeding. The officers were all appointed by Gov. Randall.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On New Year's eve there was a small but select party at the house of Dennis Ready, on the Patch, consisting of himself, his wife, and some other person. The subject of discussion was 3 quarts of whisky. This was demolished during the session, after which the wife went to bed, leaving her husband intoxicated in his chair, about as thoroughly intoxicated as possible. In the morning he was found still sitting in his chair, cold in death. He had taken so much of the poison that nature was unable to assert its power, and death ensued.—*Davenport Dem.*, Jan. 8.

Arrival of Hon. Alfred Ely in Washington.

Times' Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.
Hon. Alfred Ely arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, from Baltimore, and proceeded at once to Willard's, where he was immediately recognized and warmly welcomed by a large number of friends. His robust appearance would hardly indicate that he had been five months a prisoner of war. After half an hour of hearty hand-shaking, he retired to his room at Willard's, accompanied by his brother and Hon. John B. Haskin.

The following statement of facts I have gathered from Mr. Ely. And first, it will be gratifying to know, that during his whole period of imprisonment, Mr. Ely has never experienced a desponding moment; that he has been in the best of health, and his buoyancy of spirits has so sustained him that he now returns with his usual vigor, and ready to resume the active duties of his position. The particulars of Mr. Ely's capture have never been fully known, and he states them as follows:

He was captured by a South Carolina company of infantry, about 6 o'clock P. M. of the day of the battle. He had happened to be in a blacksmith shop to have his carriage mended, and after that waited a while for Senator Foster, of Connecticut, who had gone out with him. While waiting he walked down toward a ravine, in which he saw a company of national troops skulking or in ambush, but as he approached them, they receded, and just as Mr. Ely paused to return to his carriage, a spent musket ball struck the earth near him. He stepped behind a large tree near by to be out of danger, and continued his observations. In moment a cannon ball went crashing through the branches of the tree, and seemed to be falling the whole top upon him, by the time he recovered from this surprise, a company of soldiers, accompanied by two well dressed officers, emerged from the woods near by.

On perceiving Mr. Ely, the two officers advanced and demanded his name. He answered "Mr. Ely, of New York." The question followed, "do you hold any civil office in the government?" For the first time Mr. Ely said he felt he was in trouble. He replied that he was a member of congress, and thereupon one of the officers clapped his hand upon him and declared him a prisoner, but assured him he should be treated with every consideration. They took him to their Colonel, and introduced him formally, as "Hon. Mr. Ely, member of congress from New York." Instantly the Colonel drew a pistol, cocked it, and waved it at Mr. Ely's head, not two paces distant and said, "You are a rebel, I'll blow your brains out." The two officers who had arrested Mr. Ely instantly threw themselves upon the Colonel, forced his pistol back and persuaded him away. They then apologized to Mr. Ely, saying they were ashamed of their Colonel who was excited by drinking. This officer was Col. Cash, and the officer who arrested Mr. Ely was Capt. Mullins.

Mr. Ely was put with a large herd of prisoners, and all were started to Manassas. It was a march of seven weary miles, and the prisoners suffered tortures from the dust, heat and thirst. At Manassas, which they reached at 9 o'clock, P. M., they were driven into an open space, surrounded thickly by guards, and all began to fall on the ground, then wet with a fast falling rain, to seek rest and sleep. While Mr. Ely was preparing for a similar rest, he was called to know if "Mr. Ely, of New York, was present." Mr. Ely thought his time had come now to be shot. Nevertheless he answered the call, and was told that Gen. Beauregard required him to come to his headquarters. He followed the officer and reached the log house surrounded by a veranda, on the porch of which, with a single candle burning on it, was a table, and around the table sat Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Extra Billy Smith, Porter Miles and other rebel officers, apparently reckoning up the result of the day's battle.

Former Miles approached Mr. Ely, and expressed regret at his situation, but in moment changed his mind, remarking that he had no opinion of congressmen who would come to aid an army in invading a state. Mr. Ely was sent off to sleep in a barn, where he found the captured national officers.

The next day they were all started to Richmond. The morning after their arrival there, Messrs. Boocock and Pryor, of Virginia, and Keitt and Boyce, of South Carolina, called upon Mr. Ely, and stated that they should use their influence to secure his release. They made an application for this purpose to Jeff. Davis, who called a meeting of his cabinet, and the result was a consultation of several hours. The cabinet generally favored Mr. Ely's release, but Benjamin, and Hunter, were opposed to it, on grounds of public policy, and Walker, the secretary of war, sent an elaborate communication stating that the cabinet had come to the conclusion to deny the application.

Mr. Ely's arrival was announced by the Richmond papers and the whole press of the south, by which he soon became notorious. Visitors came to see him by hundreds, and it was not unfrequently the case that he had forty in his room at a time. Among them were Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, and ex-Minister Preston, who expressed the opinion that his being held in custody was an outrage. The governors and episcopal bishops of most of the rebel states were also visitors. In fact, they came to him from all parts of Jeff. Davis' dominions, and he received them almost daily, and sometimes not less than a dozen a day. His meals, too, nicely prepared, were sent him by the families of citizens. In his conversations politics were rarely introduced, except he himself introduced the subject, when there was a free interchange of opinion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN-STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.
Judge Miller, in the United States court to day, ordered a decree in the second mortgage case against the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad company, in favor of bond holders at 50 cents on the dollar.

No sale of interest is paid. In the land grant case the high numbers are placed on an equality of lien with the low numbers at 40 cents on the dollar. The bonds to be first sold for the interest, and if the interest is paid, is released. There is to be no sale of the road.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 7.
Latest intelligence received from Hancock last night states that Gen. Jackson had retired leaving only a battery and infantry guard in sight. The result of the shelling is unimportant. One of the rebel officers was seen to fall from his horse and is believed to have been killed or wounded on our side. Jackson's force consisted of ten regiments with a large baggage supply train and ten days cooked rations. It is not known where he went, but it is surmised that he intends to attack Gen. Kelly's command.

Gen. Banks' 3d brigade left here at five o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at Hagerstown, which is 26 miles, at five o'clock yesterday evening. The brigade will probably reach Hancock at noon to-day. Gen. Landor has been assigned to the command of Kelly's division, and Gen. Williams has taken command at Hancock.

The latest from Hancock reports all quiet. The Connecticut 5th returned last Thursday from Hancock, and marched there again with the 3d brigade, to which they were attached, yesterday morning. They have not been attacked, as stated, nor have they been in a position to be attacked since they left Hancock yesterday week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.
SENATE.—Mr. Lane of Kansas said the greatest trouble we have no army board to separate the stupid from those who had brains. The greatest trouble we have is the stupidity of the army officers and their want of common sense.

Mr. Doollittle said the best reform that could be introduced was to see that promotions come up from the ranks of the army. One objection to West Point is its exclusiveness.

Mr. Wilson was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of expediency. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed to be held to service or labor, by officers of the army and navy, was taken up.

Mr. Sausbury moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to—ayes 13, noes 23.

The bill provides that any officer detaining such persons be discharged from the service. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the bill was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Foote the report of the committee on judiciary, on the Kansas contested seat was taken up. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Hutchins of Ohio said he meant to understand his colleague. At all events, when and where had his colleague, from a commencement of this rebellion, ever voted for a measure for subduing rebellion to establish the authority of the United States? The records of the house scarcely show a vote or a speech of his colleague in which he had not opposed the war, ever since its commencement. He believed that was a fair statement of the position of his colleague, and now he would have held on to Mason and Slidell in order that it might result in war with Great Britain, for the benefit of the rebels.

Mr. Thomas of Massachusetts said this question involved points of war. He denied that in capturing Mason and Slidell an insult to the British flag, in violation of international law, was intended, and argued that we had a right to do what was done on that occasion.

HUTCHINSONVILLE, Va., Jan. 6.
Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.—A force consisting of four hundred of the 25th Ohio, two hundred of the 2d Virginia, and thirty-eight of Bracken's cavalry, the whole under command of Major Geo. Webster of the 25th Ohio, returned to-day, after an absence of six days, having marched to Huntersville, the depot for rebel supplies in western Virginia, and attacked and put to flight an equal rebel force, and burned all the rebel stores. The rebel force consisted of four hundred cavalry armed with Sharpe's carbines, and from three to five hundred infantry. Their cavalry attacked us two miles from Huntersville. We drove them from point to point, and finally they made a hasty retreat out of town, as we charged through it.

Their supplies, consisting of 350 bbls. of flour, 300 solid beaves, 3,000 lbs. of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon, army clothing, etc., worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars were entirely destroyed. We also took a large number of Sharpe's carbines, sabres, pistols, etc. One rebel was killed and seven wounded. We had one man seriously wounded. It was a complete success.

Major Webster and his command behaved gallantly throughout. The march was a severe one, 104 miles, but the boys returned in glorious spirits. The stars and stripes were left floating on the court house.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

House.—Mr. Colfax, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill, which was passed, extending the provisions of the law of July 3, which authorized soldiers to send letters through the mails without prepayment of postage, to sailors and marines, in actual service, in the United States, under such regulations as the post office department may prescribe, payable to be paid by the recipient.

Mr. Hickman, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill, which was passed, that the committee be authorized to send for persons and examine witnesses, as to the telegraph center of the press, which subject has been referred to the committee, and compel the production of papers and dispatches sent or proposed to be sent, and if necessary the committee employ the stenographers.

On motion of Mr. Holman the secretary of war was requested to inform the house whether it is compensable for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to those companies which have received public lands for the construction of railroads on condition that they would perform that service without payment, &c.

Mr. Valandingham introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the secretary of the treasury to furnish the sum total of the floating debt of the United States, giving as far as practicable the heads under which the said debt may be arranged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.
Gov. Curtin's message shows a balance in the treasury of \$1,511,000 on the 30th of November, in view of \$400,000 received from the United States on account of war expenses. He states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 115. The total number of men in service is 93,577, and the number preparing for service is 10,638, making an aggregate of 104,215, exclusive of 20,615 of three months men, now disbanded. More than 300 Pennsylvanians are now prisoners. He recommends the state to assume her quota of the district tax, the national treasury department giving assurances that the balances due the state for war expenses will be arranged for. He recommends a revision of the militia system, the instruction of the boys in the normal schools by military instructors, and the establishment of a military school by the state.

MADISON, Jan. 8.
The assembly was called to order by Assistant Clerk John S. Dean, who stated that the chief clerk of the last assembly having left the state, the duties of the office devolved upon the assistant clerk.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. Palmer, Mills, Jennings, Starks, Thomas and Hamilton relative to the authority of an assistant to act as proposed.

Amid great confusion, a vote was taken electing C. B. Thomas of Crawford and J. S. Dean as speaker and clerk pro tem.

Mr. Thomas then began to address the house, when he was interrupted by Mr. Mills of Grant, who declared that the proceedings were illegal, that Thomas was no more speaker than himself, and taking a chair, seated himself beside the speaker amid roars of laughter.

Order was at length restored, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll for the signature of each member; after which the rules of the last assembly were adopted, and the assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

The senate was called to order by Lieut. Governor Salomon, organized and adjourned. Previous to the adjournment, Q. K. Barron, of Dodge, was elected speaker pro tem, in place of Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.
The Democrats are informed that a federal scouting party brought five prisoners into Col. Umbria's camp who were endeavoring to join Zollicoffer. The party reported Zollicoffer, with 40,000 men, between Keokuk and Columbia. Greensburg had been almost depopulated by the rebels, but Ward's federal brigade had gone there to take possession.

The rebels captured five soldiers who were guarding Borah's ferry, killing a man named James, and taking 15 or 20 guns. The guard were surprised by a rebel detachment on each side of the river.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 8.
A special dispatch to the Intelligencer from Cumberland last night says: A detachment of Gen. Kelley's division, commanded by Col. Dummitt, of the 6th Ohio, moved last night at 12 o'clock, and attacked the rebels, 3,000 strong, at Blue's Gap, east of Romney, at daylight this day. The rebels were completely routed, with loss of 15 killed, 26 pieces of cannon, their wagons, tents, &c., with 20 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss none. It is rumored here this afternoon that the rebels are in from Hancock.

The blockade.—A correspondent of the New York Advertiser, writing from on board the Empire City, at sea Dec. 28th, says he is just returning from a tour along the southern coast. Of the blockade the writer says:

"The manner in which the blockade of the southern ports is now conducted ought to satisfy every candid person in our own and other nations. At Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina, the embargo by floating vessels is complete, while the sunken ones at Charleston are close enough to satisfy the most fastidious. No large vessels can enter these abused waters until a new channel is formed.

At Savannah our squadron has now complete command of the entrance and adjacent waters. The obstacles in one of the channels sunk by the rebels, are only of a temporary character, and can be successfully removed. In every instance where the musquito fleet of Tattal has attempted to come down, either for purposes of aggression, defense or convoy, it has been driven back by our gunboats and troops on shore. The smuggler steamer Fingal, which came in with her contraband cargo of arms and sought to go out with a return of cotton, has been and will be effectually stopped. She is in a tight place, and sure to be captured.

COTTON IN UNION COUNTY.—We are informed by one of the proprietors of the new cotton-gin below town that nearly seven thousand pounds of good cotton have been brought in to be ginned by the farmers of the neighborhood, although the machine has just been got into successful operation. The seeds are closely saved and eagerly sought for by the people, and a much larger breadth of land in this county will be devoted to the culture of cotton the coming year than ever before. We learn that five hundred pounds of good cotton may be obtained per acre in this section. At present prices (30 to 40c per lb.), and which are not likely to be any lower while the southern ports are blockaded, nothing would be so profitable to our farmers, even if the crop did not average over half that quantity.—*Jonesboro Gazette*, Jan. 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.—On the morning of the 8th inst., on Milton Avenue, a small sum of money, which the owner can have by applying at this office and proving property. J. M. PIERSON.

HAVING this day sold to T. Thayer, my stock in trade, also all notes and accounts due to me, he is hereby authorized to collect the same. J. M. PIERSON.

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
Henry Lane, plaintiff, Robert Shaw, Mary M. Shaw and William B. McClure, defendants.
IN PROBATE, in view of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the circuit court in and for Rock County, made and entered in the above entitled action on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1861, I shall sell as public stock, at the circuit court room, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, to the highest bidder, on

THU. 22. D. 2. APRIL, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all of the following described premises, namely: All that certain place, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being the town of Plymouth in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. 10, town of Plymouth, N. two (2) south, E. one (1) east, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and expenses of sale.—Dated January 8th, A. D. 1862. J. M. PIERSON, Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.

A Lot of Bills Lost.
A bill of exchange payable to me by agent many of my late customers was lost New Year's day. The question of value is not necessary to be decided now, but the finder will retain it to me, he shall be liberally rewarded for the trouble, or if he delivers it, I will extract all the teeth in his head, in the public notice manner. J. F. FENDLER.

P. S.—The printer takes his pay for this advertisement in the same manner.

CERTIFICATES.

The following certificates have been given by persons using the Jessup Seed Drill.

Mr. Zeebitt.—I take pleasure in saying that the Jessup Seed Drill is the best I ever used. It is simple in its construction, and its operation is so easy that any one can use it. It is a saving in time and labor. I am acquainted with the operation of many different drills and can cheerfully recommend the Jessup as a superior one. Yours, JOHN ALLEN.

Mr. Zeebitt.—The Jessup Drill I purchased of you last spring, and it has served me well. I would cheerfully recommend it to any one in want of a drill. Allison, Dec. 2nd, 1861. WM. B. HIGHT.

Mr. Zeebitt.—I hereby certify that the Jessup Seed Drill is the best I ever used. It is simple in its construction, and its operation is so easy that any one can use it. It is a saving in time and labor. I am acquainted with the operation of many different drills and can cheerfully recommend the Jessup as a superior one. Yours, JOHN ALLEN.

Land For Sale.
J. P. WHEELER wishes to sell the west half of Black Hawk Grove, and 40 acres on section 31, in the town of Harrison, at a low price. J. P. WHEELER.

\$1,000 Saved By Using
T. H. Water Proof Leather Preservative, Price 10 cents. Sold only by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Many a Cold can be Prevented
By using Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long
By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Keep Your Feet Dry
By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

If England were well Greased with Water Proof Leather Preservative, there would be no war.

IT IS VERY CHEAP!

It Only Costs 10 Cents.

EVERY PERSON CAN BUY A ROLL.

10 Cents is a Small Sum to Pay.

ONE DIME, TWO FIVE CENT PIECES

Is all that is asked for the

WATER PROOF WATER PROOF WATER PROOF

LEATHER LEATHER LEATHER

PRESERVATIVE PRESERVATIVE PRESERVATIVE

Sold Only By Sold Only By Sold Only By

TALLMAN & COLLINS, TALLMAN & COLLINS, TALLMAN & COLLINS,

Chemists and Druggists.

St. Cuthbert's School Festival.

TO BE HELD AT THE HYATT HOUSE, On Wednesday Eve., January 8th.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John M. Lynch, Peter Lyndon, The Thornton, John Dunn, Jas. Reely, P. H. Grant, Thos. Leach, Henry Neale, Philip Carroll, Jas. McHenry, Ed. Connelley, Jas. Torrey, Martin Dunn.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.
DR. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to

Jackman & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

REMOVAL!
DR. B. E. FENDLER HAS REMOVED HIS

DENTAL ROOMS to the new block of Jackson & Dowsy, 2nd floor, over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. J. F. FENDLER.

ECHELIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors

READY-MADE CLOTHING CLOTHS, CLOTHING, VESTING, and

Gents' Furnishing Goods, West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM VESTS Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. J. F. FENDLER.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT THE

NEW YORK

CASH STORE

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

FURS! FURS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

All Kinds of Furs

AT

BEALE'S,

Cheaper Than Ever.

LADIES' FURS,

A splendid Stock—Closing Out at

Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.

Books Closed!

Notice to Our Customers.

New York

